

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Mr. J. R. WEEKS, at the Post-Office, Oxford, N. Y., will furnish THE DAILY TRIBUNE, SEVEN DOLLARS, and WEEKLY TRIBUNE, at our published rates.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—By a man who left Grand Junction on the morning of the 4th inst. it is stated that Fort Pillow and Memphis surrendered to the Union forces on Friday night.

—Our special dispatch from Cairo states—a little behind time, it would seem—that Memphis and Fort Pillow were clearly within the grasp of the Union forces, whenever they might choose to press the matter. The Rebels still held Vicksburg, but evidently only by sufferance. The Rebel commander of Fort Pillow wanted 5,000 more men. A mass meeting had been held at Memphis, where it was resolved never to surrender—voluntarily. Every man capable of bearing arms was called upon to repair to Fort Pillow, to die in that last ditch.

—From the Army of the Potomac we learn that the heavy storm of Wednesday obstructed roads, and even railroads, so that little could be done. The Rebels yesterday opened fire from five different points upon the site of New-Bridge, with a view of preventing our troops from rebuilding that structure. Three of our batteries replied to them, and after two hours of hot work they went away. The latest reconnaissance shows no material change in the position of the Rebel forces. It is now understood that they had six divisions, or about 75,000 men, opposed to our troops, and in action on Saturday and Sunday. Gen. McClellan has issued an appropriate and spirited address to his troops, which was read at dress parade on Tuesday.

—From Pensacola we learn that our forces occupy the town, which is under martial law; that most of the inhabitants have fled, and those that remain depend for existence upon the Commissary Department of the Union army. The destruction of the Navy-Yard and Naval Hospital was complete.

—Richmond dispatches of June 1 are in Memphis papers. They state that the Confederates had driven the Yankees back a mile and a half, and occupied their camp, capturing their baggage and over 500 prisoners. Singular enough, the Rebel papers got no dispatches at all next day.

—Our Minister at Constantinople transmits to the State Department the copy of an order by the Sultan forbidding the entrance into Ottoman waters of any privateer or other vessel intended to prey upon the commerce of the United States. The Turk is evidently no double-faced friend.

—The destruction of cotton and sugar, and running away from the Union troops, continues to be the principal employment of the Rebels in the West. One of their garrisons recently went up White River, Ark., and destroyed all the staple that could be found.

—We have extracts from Vicksburg papers of the 23d ult. They still kept up at high pressure the systematic lying and bragging which is the only means now left them to stimulate the drooping spirits of their dupes. Yet they acknowledge that "the Yankees thus far have had everything their own way."

—Rebel Memphis papers say that the Union gunboats near Vicksburg had retired down the river in consequence of insubordination among their crews. The wish was evidently father to the thought, since no event is more unlikely.

—A couraband who left Richmond on Sunday night states that almost every wheeled vehicle in the city was in employment, bringing the wounded from the Seven-Pines battle-field. The large hotels and many private houses were hospitals.

GENERAL NEWS.

—By the Persia we have two days later news from Europe. Mr. Thurlow Weed was a passenger in the Persia. There was great anxiety to hear from the United States, and many exaggerated stories about. The London Times bolsters up the Rebel cause with evident misgivings, and its ingenious explanations and apologies will not do much toward glazing over the stern facts of New-Orleans, Williamsburg, and what it has yet to learn of Corinth and the Seven Pines. The Parliamentary news is not important. The Globe says that England has washed her hands of the Mexican business, and retains only that hold over the customs of Vera Cruz essential to compel the Mexican Government to discharge its debts to English subjects. The Paris correspondent of the same paper gives the programme of Napoleon in regard to Mexico. The City of Mexico is to be occupied under every contingency, and garrisoned until the 20th of the coming October, when, the yellow fever season being over, a fresh army is to be forthcoming, and every strategic position in the whole country seized on. There is to be a three-years' occupancy by French troops, to allow time for the development of the national will. The Liverpool cotton market was depressed; flour and wheat were easier; corn was dull; provisions generally lower. Consols 93½, 93½.

—The bill to provide a government for the Territory of Arizona was taken up in the Senate yesterday, discussed awhile, and laid aside for the Tax-bill. An amendment was adopted, putting ten cents per gallon on rectified and mixed spirits; also, one that every person claiming the labor of slaves be taxed 4¢ for each slave. The vote on this amendment was 19 to 16.

—In the House, Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky was anxious to know all about Gen. Hunter, and his alleged arming of blacks, but somebody objected to his resolution, and it lies over. After passing a bill to change the port of entry of Darien, Ga., to Brunswick, the House went into Committee on the bill for the appointment of a Board of Fortifications, and to provide for sea-coast defenses, and the bill was rejected.

—The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed the ordinance for issuing bonds to the amount of \$30,000 for a soldiers' hospital, to be under the direction of the Sisters of Charity. A message from Mayor Opdyke, vetoing the resolution tendering a public reception to Thurlow Weed, esp., on account of its not having received the vote of three-fourths of the members of the Common Council, was laid on the table. Resolutions were adopted tendering a public reception to Archbishop Hughes, on his arrival in this city. The Committee on National Affairs were directed to take charge of the obsequies of the late Col. J. Lafayette Miller of the 62d New-York Regiment (Anderson's Zouaves), and the late Col. James Miller of the 51st Pennsylvania Regiment, both of whom fell fighting at the heads of their respective regiments in the battle of the Seven Pines.

—At the Republican State Convention of Maine, held yesterday at Portland, there were 692 delegates

present. The Hon. Abner Coburn was nominated for Governor. The platform invites a union of all patriotic men in support of the policy and principles of the Administration; insists that the rebellion must be put down at any cost; expresses sympathy with the Army and Navy, and compliments Gov. Washburne.

—In the Common Pleas yesterday it was decided that person guaranty for another with out consideration was good for nothing. The case was that of a clerk who told his employer that if certain persons bought hats, and did not pay for them, he (the clerk) would pay. The employer sued him, and the Court decided as we have above expressed.

—Gov. Berry of New-Hampshire was inaugurated yesterday. His Message represents the State to be in a flourishing condition in all its material interests. In regard to national affairs, the Governor takes strong ground in favor of upholding the Government as established by its founders, and looks upon Slavery as the great curse of the nation.

—The "oldest inhabitant" has come to light. That remarkable relic of a past age yesterday proposed a resolution in the Missouri State Convention, "that we repudiate and eschew the agitation of the Slavery question at the present time."

—We have from Pennsylvania accounts of disastrous floods in the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers. It is stated that many people have been drowned by the sudden rise of the water.

—Gov. Reeder of Arkansas has called upon the editor of *The Little Rock Democrat* to fight him in a duel for charging him with running away and leaving the State without a Government.

—Our Washington dispatches present a synopsis of the provisions of Mr. Porter's Confiscation or Emancipation bill, which will undoubtedly be adopted.

—Wisconsin's Legislature met on Tuesday. Gov. Salomon's message is devoted chiefly to the internal affairs of the State.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

—Western war news gave great buoyancy to the market yesterday morning; prices were irregular, but generally going upward. At Second Board the market was still firm, with an active demand for leading families. After session prices were firm, and in some instances higher. Exchange is irregular but firm—rates nominal. Freight is unsettled, but closed firmer under liberal offers. Gold advanced to 144½, with a better supply. Very little business done in paper. The market for Western and State Flour was more active at the close, chiefly for Export. Trade brands were lower and in moderate request; sales of 15,800 bbls. Canadian was easier, under a better supply. Southern dull and heavy. Rye Flour quiet, and Corn Meal steady. Wheat was better supplied and Spring qualities were lower, but with a better inquiry at the concession; sales about 110,000 bush. Barley quiet and prices nominal. Oats in limited request and heavy. Rye straw and in good demand. Corn was rather firmer and in active demand for export. Pork arrives freely and the market is irregular. Beef was lower and closed heavy. Cut Meats in fair request. Lard and Butter were the same.

The general panic which seems to have seized the Rebel army in the South-West will extend, if it has not already extended, doubtless, throughout that region, and make Memphis and other important points easy of conquest. But the report by telegraph from Gen. Halleck's headquarters that Memphis and Fort Pillow were surrendered on Friday is undoubtedly incorrect. A special dispatch from our correspondent at Cairo informs us, on authority of *The Memphis Argus* of Monday that mass meetings were held in that city on Sunday and Monday, at which resolutions were adopted never to surrender the city voluntarily. They will probably surrender involuntarily as soon as the Mississippi flotilla is ready to make the demand of them, but the report on the authority of the person from Grand Junction is evidently premature.

RICHMOND.

When we printed letters from the battle-field before Richmond, estimating the loss of our troops in those fights at Two or Three Thousand, we were assailed therefor by some of our contemporaries as seeking to exaggerate our loss, which was believed to be much smaller. Gen. McClellan's official dispatch, frankly avowing that our loss was "heavy," fully corroborated our correspondent's estimate.

We now learn that our total loss in these battles is estimated by intelligent observers at Six to Eight Thousand, of whom very few are prisoners, unless severely wounded. Up to Tuesday morning, if we are not misinformed, our Surgeon-General had returns of 1,200 killed and 3,500 wounded on our side, and there were more reports to come in.

We did not recover on Sunday the guns lost by Casey's division on Saturday. They were carried off by the enemy. But we learn that the tents and other property left by that division have been recovered.

But whether our losses might or might not have been less, there is no longer a doubt that the prestige of victory is with us. The Rebels made a very strong and well-planned sortie. They surprised one of our weakest and least disciplined divisions and handled it very severely—in fact, for the time smashed it, as Gen. McClellan's dispatch intimates. But other divisions interposed and checked the Rebel pursuit in mid career, pushed back the heads of the insurgent columns, and regained part, not all, of the ground we had lost. So the combatants rested on Saturday night; and next morning the Rebel advance was crowded back still more decidedly and disastrously. It is probable that the entire Rebel loss in men was quite equal to our own, though we also took few prisoners.

But the main point settled by Sunday's clash and Monday's quiet is that the Rebel rank and file at Richmond have had all the fighting they want. Saturday satisfied their aspirations in that regard. Their leaders told them they had won a glorious victory, and had the trophies to show for it. They were assured that one more effort would secure the triumph of "Southern rights." They could not see it. They could hardly be brought up to the scratch, and could not at all be kept up. The fact that they fought weakly on Sunday and not at all on Monday is decisive. Unless some rare opening is made for them through a blunder on our side, we consider this war substantially over.

The Paterson Guardian (Daily and Weekly) is one live Republican paper in New-Jersey. There are others, of course; but *The Guardian*

is conspicuously earnest and boldly right all the time. It is this which makes *Pennsila* a Republican county, while Hudson, Essex, and Union—old Whig strongholds—have for years been settling deeper and deeper into the slough of Slave Democracy.

FREE HOMESTEADS—FOR WHOM?

LYONS, N. Y., May 29, 1862.

To the Editor of *The N. Y. Tribune*:
SIR: You would oblige myself, and others interested in the new Homestead law, by answering the following questions through your Daily, of which I am a constant reader:

1. Can any person answering the requirements of the law now go and file a pre-emption claim to any quarter-section of Government land surveyed and in market? or must we wait till January, 1863?
2. Where, at some of the nearest points in the West, can such land be found? In Iowa, or Minnesota, or some portion of Kansas? If in either or all these States, in what part of them?
3. Are there offices in the vicinity of those lands, where claims can be filed? Information on these points will be very acceptable.

Yours, truly, W. P.

Answer.—Any person, male or female, who is over twenty-one years of age, and a citizen of the United States, or who, not being yet a citizen, has made legal declaration of his intention to become one, or who, being a citizen under twenty-one years of age, is nevertheless the head of a family, or has spent fourteen days or over in the military service of the United States, and has never borne arms against the Federal Government nor given aid and comfort to its enemies, is entitled to enter and secure at any time after the 1st day of January next, any quarter-section of the Public Lands of the United States which has hitherto been subject to private entry at the lowest price of \$1 25 per acre. There is a limited amount of Public Lands which lie within a few miles of the line of one or another of the Railroads which the Government has appropriated Public Lands to construct, and the price of which—(that is, of the alternate sections reserved by the Government when granting half the adjacent lands as aforesaid)—has been raised to \$2 50 per acre; and whoever chooses to locate on these reserved lands can only secure to himself eighty acres under this bill. There is nothing in the act, however, to prevent a single man and a single woman, each being twenty-one years of age, from locating each eighty acres of these reserved and higher-priced lands; and they are at perfect liberty to get married the day afterward. In our judgment, however, eighty acres is enough for a good farm to be cultivated by the owner; and when we have all been cured of the passion for getting rich out of others' labor rather than our own, and shall aspire to live and let live rather than to monopolize and forestall the common heritage of mankind, settlers will prefer eighty acres of eligibly located land to one hundred and sixty, thereby reducing by one half to each pioneer cultivator the cost of opening roads, bridging streams, building school-houses, churches, &c., &c. We are a nation of land-jobbers; and one great benefit of the Homestead Act, we trust, will be its tendency to discourage land monopoly and land speculation.

—I. But to W. P.'s first question: We see no practical difficulty in the way of any loyal citizen of the United States selecting and locating his quarter-section at once—to-day, to-morrow—any time. For, though the Homestead Act does not formally take effect till the 1st of January next, the Public Lands (that is, the Agricultural, not the Mineral) are and long have been open to pre-emption—that is, any loyal citizen is at liberty to select and settle any previously unappropriated quarter-section, making his home upon it and entering his Pre-emption claim at the proper Land-Office. This precludes any adverse settlement or claim upon that quarter-section for the two years ensuing; and on the 1st of January next, or at any time within eighteen months thereafter, he can comply with the requirements of the Homestead Act and secure the land accordingly.

The first section of this act expressly prescribes that each settler may, on or after the 1st of January, 1863, enter any quarter-section upon which he may have previously "filed a Pre-emption claim"—which may be done at any time. If he has already bought or pre-empted 40, 80, or 120 acres, and there is any unappropriated land adjoining him, he may pre-empt enough under this act to make up a full quarter-section, or 160 acres, unless it be the reserved and higher-priced Railroad land aforesaid.

For the land so taken, the settler is to pay \$10 to the United States, and shall pay the legal fees of the Register and Receiver of the Land-Office, which we believe are \$3 for each quarter-section entered—one-half payable on making the entry, and the residue when his title is perfected by five years' actual settlement and cultivation and a patent issued. The land thus becomes just as thoroughly and perfectly the settler's as though he had bought and paid for it under the old system. Until he shall have perfected his title by five years' residence and cultivation, he cannot sell it, nor is it liable meantime to alienation for debt, nor can it ever be taken from him or his family by legal process in satisfaction of any debt incurred previous to the issue of his patent as aforesaid. If he wants, at any time during the five years' settlement required before a patent shall issue, to sell it or cut it up into town-lots, or use it for any speculative purpose, he must pay the full price hitherto asked for it, whereupon he can take out his patent and do as he pleases with the land.

Having perfected his title and received his patent, any settler can sell or dispose of his land just as though he had bought it. But he cannot now, nor ever afterward, pre-empt and acquire by settlement another quarter-section—if he sells, he must buy or go without; the object of the Act being to discourage Land Speculation to the utmost. One quarter-section is all that any person can ever acquire under the provisions of this act.

II. There is an abundance of good farming land subject to entry under this act in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. As a general rule, these Public Lands are found in the northern half of Michigan and Wisconsin, and in the western half of Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas, and in the southern half of Missouri; but some

are doubtless yet unclaimed in the more settled portions of those States. There are some public lands still left in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, but we think not any large or very inviting area in either.

III. Land Districts in surveyed regions are usually less than one hundred miles square, so that almost all lands subject to entry are within a day's ride on horseback of the proper Land Office. Any one living in the vicinity will tell you where to find that office.

Having thus answered our friend's questions to the best of our ability, we beg leave to add an urgent appeal to every man who means to live by out-door labor to resolve soon to secure to himself and family a permanent and independent home. We do not urge every one to migrate West and settle on lands which this beneficent Homestead Act enables him certainly to secure, but to secure a home of his own somewhere, and to seek it on the Public Lands if unable to obtain it elsewhere. We do not regard the Homestead Act as giving away Lands; the settler who pays \$10 to the Government (for the cost of surveys, &c.) and the legal fees to the land officers, and transforms by his labor a patch of rugged forest or bleak prairie into a fruitful, productive farm, pays for his land all that we think he ought to pay. In fact, whoever has the means can buy a farm cheaper to-day in New-York, New-England, or New-Jersey than he can dig it out of the pathless wilderness. He who pays \$15 or less for a quarter-section of the Wild West must do many a hard day's work in making roads, bridges, &c., before he can truly regard it as a comfortable home. But there are thousands weighed down by debt, or the expense of a large family, or who are not blessed with the faculty which renders money-making easy, whom this law will enable to secure homes of their own, who but for it would live in poor hired tenements and be drifting from place to place all their lives. We hope to see clubs and associations formed in all our cities and densely settled districts to send out one or two competent persons to look over the West and select localities to which they can migrate in a body and settle so as to have neighbors, stores, schools, churches, mills, doctors, &c., from the outset. The worst feature of pioneer life under the old system is its isolation; your next neighbor being perhaps miles off, and then a rough, repulsive customer, with whom you desire the least intercourse possible. Professional men abound; and yet a poor man must often travel a dozen miles for a doctor in a case of the greatest urgency. Let two or three hundred poor men contribute a dollar each to send one or two of the wisest and best of their number to look through the more inviting portions of the wild West and select a township wherein each of the whole number can pre-empt his quarter-section, with some fair arrangement for Timber, &c., and that township will at once have its grist and its sawmill, its doctor, clergyman, store, schools, &c., &c. Let every thing be done on the principle of "Live and let live" and that settlement may enjoy rude comfort and the blessings of civilization from the start, and thus each settler may make more progress toward plenty and independence in three years than he could under the old plan of locating and settling in an average lifetime. And every settlement so made tends to attract Railroads, Manufactories, &c., &c. to the section in which it is located, to diminish the cost of sending produce to market, and thus to increase the value of each and every farm.

Young men! Poor Men! Widows! resolve to have a home of your own! If you are able to buy and pay for one in the East, very well; if not, make one in the broad and fertile West!

POLITICAL PARTIES IN RUSSIA.

All the books and pamphlets on Russia, which are now being published in so large a number in London, Paris and Leipzig, agree in assuring us that the vast empire begins more and more to be pervaded by a profound political agitation. Many events of recent occurrence, as the new revolutionary outbreaks in Poland, the abolition of serfdom, the liberal movements among the students and the subsequent closing of the universities, the increase of clandestine political papers, the rumors of the approaching concession of a constitution, have confirmed these accounts and turned the eyes of the civilized world to Russia. A pamphlet, recently published in Paris under the title, *Alexander II devant l'Europe*, by a Russian who calls himself a liberal monarchist, undertakes to acquaint us with the present condition and the aims of the political parties in Russia—a subject generally so unknown, and yet, in view of the growing power of Russia, so important, that our readers, we think, will feel interested in obtaining some information on it.

The open expression of political sentiments, the author says, was not possible in Russia until the accession of Alexander II. Until then, Russia was represented by a single individual, who allowed no one to have a differing opinion, and who was only surrounded by political puppets. The freedom of political discussion at once engendered a party spirit of the bitterest kind, often based on mere misunderstandings, and in many cases fed by the inadaptation of the Russian language to the political terms of the countries of Western Europe. The party names were mostly taken from the French; but their significance has become greatly different, in accordance with the widely different political condition of the two countries. The "Red" party consists by no means of Republicans, but includes men like the Minister of Justice, Panin, who, as President of the Committee on Emancipation, executed, much against his own wish, the decree of the Emperor. The Grand Duke Constantine is placed at the head of the "Scarlet Red," and the Grand Duchess Helen, widow of Grand Duke Michael, to whose influence on the Emperor Russia is indebted for many of the most beneficent reforms, has been called *Madame l'Egalité*. The Emperor himself has received from the reactionists the nickname of *Horzen the Second*. The "Red" party, in gen-

eral, comprises those who cordially approve of the reforms of the Emperor, and who have gained for him in the lower classes of the people a popularity without parallel in the annals of Russian history.

The Conservative party, on the other hand, consists of those who prefer to this liberal policy of Alexander II. the absolutism which prevailed under the reign of Nicholas. They belittle all the measures that have been taken by the new Emperor, and try their utmost to deprive him of his popularity. They are especially indignant at the abolition of serfdom. It is they who, at present, cry loudest for a Constitution; as they believe that the only Constitution at present possible will be a representation of the nobility, limiting the absolute power of the Emperor and checking further reforms.

The same reason which renders the retrograde party among the nobility so favorable to a representative Constitution, induces a large portion of the liberal monarchist party to oppose such a measure for the present. They feel confident that the Emperor, if left free, will promote the spread of civilization among the masses of the people more effectually than if fettered by a House of Representatives, in which possibly at the first the influence of the retrograde monarchist party might be too strongly felt. Among the foremost leaders of this liberal party are mentioned the two brothers Milyutin, one of whom has been in the staff of Prince Bariatinsky in the Caucasus and has since been called by the Emperor into the Ministry of War, while the other is adjunct of the Minister of Justice, and has been, in particular, intrusted with carrying out the scheme of Emancipation. Both of them enjoy the reputation of eminent ability and of liberal sentiments. Next to them in influence is Prince Obolensky, Intendant General of the Navy, who has been recently appointed President of a Committee which has to revise the Russian laws on the press, and from which the definite abolition of the censorship is expected. Another officer of the Ministry of the Navy, Mr. Gleboff, has recently prepared the draft of a new penal code for the Navy, which is entirely based on the principle of a public and oral procedure. The Governor of Nishni-Novgorod, Muraviev, who, under Nicholas, was exiled to Siberia, and Baranoff, the Adjutant-General and favorite of the Emperor, who is said to be very popular in the Army, are likewise mentioned among the advanced Liberals.

The author of this pamphlet, in the name of the Liberal party of Russia, calls on the Emperor to listen to the just demands of the Poles, and give to them the same rights which the Russians are now enjoying. "Neither for Poland nor for Russia," he says in conclusion, "do we wish a Constitution, because we are Democrats, and because a Constitution could create at present only an oligarchy. May you be strong and absolute, Sir; but use your absolute power to restore to us the liberties of which your predecessors have deprived us. But, in order that you may be strong, your Ministers must be responsible, because only then they cannot so shamelessly abuse their master; the Press must be free, for only through it can the wishes of the people arrive at the throne; the Government must have well-regulated finances, and the only means to attain this is the publication of a fixed budget."

More recent advices from Russia acquaint us with the appearance of a new clandestine periodical, which calls, in the name of the Russian Slavophiles, for a restoration of Polish independence and for a National Parliament, and threatens a revolution. The language of this periodical confirms what the author of the above pamphlet says about the sympathies of the Russian Liberals with Poland; but it also points to the existence of a more advanced progressive party than the one to which the pamphlet belongs.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

Several letters, commendatory and critical, that have reached us from New-Jersey since our recent strictures on the political strategy there current, indicate a decided misapprehension on a vital point of the drift of our remarks. The writers evidently understand us to advise the nomination and support of none other than candidates of the most decided Republican sentiments and on the most pronounced Republican platform. Whether that be good or bad policy, it is not what we intended, nor did we mean to allude at all to the selection of candidates. We hold that an entirely subordinate matter.

The mistake made in New-Jersey has not been that of nominating candidates too much or too little Republican, but that of not systematically and earnestly diffusing and commanding Republican principles. If your journals, your leaders, your speakers, your daily walk and conversation, are timid, trimming, apologetic, you must have candidates to match, or submit to be badly beaten. The stream can rise no higher than its source. But make it your business always and everywhere to show the people why they ought to be Republicans, and ought not to be anything else, and then you may select candidates who faithfully reflect the public sentiment you will have created. Otherwise, you must select your nominees not too far in advance of the actual state of public opinion, or expect to see them distanced.

The remarkable letter of Gen. Prim, which gave us such an interesting insight into the dealings of France, England and Spain, in regard to Mexico, has been followed by the publication in the French papers of a letter from Señor Hidalgo, a man of note in the days when Mexico gained her independence, and formerly her Secretary of Legation at Paris. Señor Hidalgo says that in 1854, when Santa Anna was in the fullness of his power and was able to give to the country any form of government he might think best, he asked of the European Powers the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, with a prince of royal blood. At that time, says Señor Hidalgo, he desired a Spanish prince, and offered the crown to the Infant Don Juan; but the revolution in Madrid and the Crimean war interrupted the negotiations until the fall of Santa Anna during the next year. The remainder of Señor Hidalgo's letter is devoted to laudation of the Archduke Maximilian and the Church party of Mexico, and condemnation of the Yankees—matter of small consequence, now that the army at Corinth is dissolved; but it is interesting to know that the wary Santa Anna was shrewd enough to desire to engage foreign bayonets in support of his precarious power, and that what Western Europe declined to do when we had no war on our hands, she has undertaken now that she thinks our power is crippled.

The New-York Herald stated, and *The Albany Argus*, *Boston Courier*, &c., &c., continue to re-echo the assertion that the utterances of THE TRIBUNE with regard to Confiscation, Emancipation, &c., &c., are the chief obstacle to a Union revival in Tennessee. This assertion was based on a Tennessee letter in which THE TRIBUNE was neither named nor alluded to. We now call attention to a real manifestation of the loyal sentiment of Tennessee, which we find in the leading article of *The Nashville Union* of May 25. Hear! hear!

"The New-York Journal of Commerce of the 27th inst. has a very laborious and not very lucid article on martial law, the whole argument of which is designed to prove that the Government has no right to direct a Rebel of its property permanently. It says: 'There is a war power under the Constitution, but it has no legal effect beyond or against the Constitution. It may be exercised for certain purposes, but must be exercised constitutionally. A man killed in war is killed constitutionally, and property destroyed in suppressing an insurrection is destroyed constitutionally. But these are acts of war, accomplished by the war, and the war power cannot destroy property by proclamation, or produce permanent legal disabilities to hold property.'"

"It says, again, that a 'General may, for the purposes of war, have the power to take a slave from his master, loyal or disloyal, and employ him for Government. Or he may, for war purposes, prevent the master from exercising authority over the slave. But the property of the master in the slave is not affected; and the instant that the physical and actual destruction of the use of the slave is discontinued by the General, that instant the master resumes his right.'"

"Without casting the slightest imputation upon the loyalty of *The Journal of Commerce*, we must acknowledge our inability to understand the objects of its efforts, with those of some other Northern journals, to prove that the Government should scrupulously respect the rights of a Rebel and a traitor, arrayed in arms against itself, and seeking its overthrow to the undisturbed possession of his property. Is it the glorious and successful prosecution of this war a matter so trivial as the blockade of the coast, from Richmond, Tennessee, and from the guerrillas of Missouri, Tennessee, and Southern Kentucky, to return some Rebel runaway horse or negro, or to pay him for provender or provisions taken from his master? Is this far from being the case, that we make the assertion, which is sustained by the general voice of history, that the very last question which should concern us, is the question of the property of traitors, seeking the destruction of the Government, and the enslavement of loyal people. *The Journal of Commerce* asserts, 'the instant that the general discontinuance of the actual deprivation of the slave, the instant the master resumes his right, will not this rule be applicable to the gun, or the lead, or the powder, or the valuable stores of the Rebel armies? *The Journal* makes no distinction between taking property from a loyalist and a disloyalist. It coolly ignores the fact that treason has always been regarded by universal consent as outlawing the offender and stripping him of his civil rights and privileges. It is, in fact, political suicide—a civil *fel de se*. We hear far more about respecting the constitutional rights of Rebels, who are trying to destroy the Constitution, from some quarters, than we do about quelling the Rebellion. We are told that we must carry on the war according to the Constitution. Granted, so far as respects loyal men, but not as respects Rebels in arms against the Government. The Government was constituted to protect the rights of faithful citizens, not of those who have disclaimed their allegiance. The Constitution is a bond and covenant to the people, between ourselves—not as regards enemies who are endeavoring to destroy our whole political fabric. Is it words, we do not recognize the Constitution as a political device. War is nothing but violence. Its whole operation is a one of compulsion, of force, of coercion. The best we ever used can be nothing other, but a most fearful necessity, and they whose wickedness and folly have brought it on should be the very last to complain of its severity.'"

The Buffalo Courier has a correspondent wandering through Indiana, and reporting that the people of that region are, like himself and Democrats generally, inveterately hostile to Emancipation. Look at his reasons:

"The Border States certainly will resist any general emancipation scheme that will not free us forever of the negro in any political form. What an absurdity it would appear to Europe, and to history, for the great Republic to give freedom to millions of black slaves, and then give them no political rights! Indeed, the negroes and their nasty abolition sympathizers would not rest quiet in such a state. They would demand, and finally succeed in obtaining, political and social recognition. What a lovely state of society that would be!—the negroes in public office, naggers everywhere that would be a disgrace to the Republic. It is a political question, and to millions of black slaves, and then give them no political rights! Indeed, the negroes and their nasty abolition sympathizers would not rest quiet in such a state. They would demand, and finally succeed in obtaining, political and social recognition. 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